

should the child of, say, a waitress or a gas station attendant have the same chance of avoiding a given illness and, if afflicted by it, of surviving and fully recuperating from it as, say, the child of a corporate executive?

Evidently, the dominant decision makers in this nation have now concluded that our health system can properly offer the executive's child a higher probability of avoiding illness, or of surviving and fully recovering from a given illness, than it offers the child of a gas station attendant or waitress—that our health system can properly be tiered by income class.

That is purely a moral judgment. As such, it is not wrong. But it would have been appropriate, in a democracy, to debate this important question more explicitly than it was. Instead, the proponents of this distributional ethic cloaked their case in the jargon and normative theories willingly supplied, without proper warnings, by the economics profession. Thus, the new ethic was sold to the public by the argument that a "market-based" health system in which individuals are granted "responsibility" for their own health care (and their own health status!), and in which individual "consumers" are "empowered" to exercise "free choice" of the "consumer good" health care, would be more "efficient" (and hence "better") than any alternative system, and that it would obviate the need for "rationing" health care. But to tell an uninsured single mother of several possibly sickly children that she is henceforth empowered to exercise free choice in health care with her meager budget is not necessarily a form of liberation, nor is it efficient in any meaningful sense of that term. It is rationing by income class.

To have one's professional jargon, hypotheses, and embedded ideology dominate in this way may be a triumph of sorts. Readers will judge whether it was a genuine accomplishment.

## FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Nelson R. *The Moon and the Ghetto*. New York, NY: WW Norton & Co Inc; 1977: It 23.

<sup>2</sup>Bator FM. The simple economics of welfare maximization. *Am Econ Rev*. 1958; 72:351-379.

<sup>3</sup>Reinhardt UE. Reflections on the meaning of efficiency: can efficiency be separated from equity? *Yale Law Policy Rev*. 1992;10:302-315.

<sup>4</sup>Baumol WJ. *Economic Theory and Operations Analysis*. 4th ed. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall International Inc; 1977:chap 21.

<sup>5</sup>Kaldor N. Welfare propositions of economists and interpersonal comparisons of utility *Econ J*. September 1939:549-552.

<sup>6</sup>Reinhardt UE. Rationing in health care: what it is, and what it is not. In: Altman EH, Reinhardt UE, eds. *Strategic Choices for a Changing Health System*. Chicago, Ill: Health Administration Press; 1996.

<sup>7</sup>Rosen HS, Katz ML. *Microeconomics*. Homewood, Ill: Richard D Irwin Inc; 1991:15-16.

<sup>8</sup>Keall JR. *Principles of Microeconomics*. Lexington, Mass: DC Heath & Co; 1993:chap 16, especially p 418.

<sup>9</sup>Friedman LS. *Microeconomic Policy Analysis*. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill International Book Co; 1984:64-70.

<sup>10</sup>Phelps CE. *Health Economics*. New York, NY: Harper Collins Publishers Inc; 1992:chap 4.

<sup>11</sup>Clinton W. *President Clinton's Health Care Reform Proposal and Health Security Act, as Presented to Congress on October 27, 1993*. Chicago, Ill: Commerce Clearing House Inc; 1993.

<sup>12</sup>Krueger AB, Reinhardt UE. The economics of employer versus individual mandates. *Health Aff (Millwood)*. Spring 1994:34-53.

<sup>13</sup>Fuchs VR. Economics, values and health care reform. *Am Econ Rev*. 1996;86:1-24.

ored for his lifelong commitment to justice. This event is being held at Jersey City State College in Jersey City, NJ.

Kabili Tayari is a true believer of empowerment. Malcolm X's statement, "use any means necessary" comes to mind as I think of Kabili. Although he is a man of many strategies, he has chosen education as his "weapon" of choice in fighting the injustices of our society.

In 1989, New Jersey's Governor appointed him to the Jersey City Board of Education. He has served the board in a number of capacities. He served as chairperson of the legislative committee from 1991 to 1996. He was vice president of the board from 1993 to 1995. On May 2, 1996, he was elected president of the Jersey City Board of Education.

Although Kabili has served the citizens of Jersey City through its board of education, he has also shared his talents with other organizations. They include the Association for Retarded Children, the New Jersey State Conference of NAACP Branches, the Hudson County College Education Opportunity Fund, the Essex County College Education Opportunity Fund, the New Jersey Martin Luther King Commemorative Commission, the Region II National Title I/Chapter 1 Parents Organization, the Parents Council of the Jersey City a.k.a. Citywide Parents Council, and the Jersey City State College; his alma mater. He has held leadership roles in each of these groups that work for the empowerment of our citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me as I congratulate and thank Kabili Tayari for his dedication and commitment to making life better for so many.

#### THE NEW YORK EYE SURGERY CENTER

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the New York Eye Surgery Center is celebrating its 10th anniversary of state-of-the-art medical care in the Bronx. I want to congratulate the center for the medical service it has given to the area over that decade. I also want to congratulate the center for its annual gift of a day of free cataract surgery for those unable to afford the procedure. Last year 20 free surgeries were performed and more are expected to be performed this year. The center also has a day of free eye screenings for glaucoma, cataracts, and diabetes and this year May 17 is the day for free eye care as part of Mission Cataract USA '96. The screenings are free to anyone from the community regardless of need. This state-of-the-art care is also state-of-the-heart care and I congratulate the New York Eye Surgery Center for the great and good work it is doing.

#### TRIBUTE TO JIM PRUTZMAN

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an outstanding citizen of Illinois' 14th

Congressional District, Mr. Jim Prutzman of West Chicago.

A Navy veteran of World War II, Jim Prutzman has been a successful businessman in his hometown and has served his community as a past-commander of American Legion Post No. 300 and as a past president of the West Chicago Chamber of Commerce. While these activities alone are worthy of honor, though, I rise today to honor Jim for his decades of work with the West Chicago Fire Department.

Jim Prutzman began his work with the West Chicago Fire Protection District in 1959, as a paid on-call firefighter. In 1971, Jim was appointed to the fire district's board of trustees and elected treasurer. Shortly after his appointment, the West Chicago fire district hired its first full-time firefighters in 1972, which also resulted in the formation of the municipal ambulance service. Jim Prutzman was elected president of the fire district board in 1981, serving in that capacity for the next 14 years, and retired from his duty with the fire district just a few short weeks ago.

In his 37 years with the West Chicago Fire Protection District, the department has grown from a few paid on-call firemen to today's 3 fire stations, 22 full-time employees, 14 on-call firefighters, and 9 paramedics. Jim has been actively involved in that growth, and the people of West Chicago are better protected today because of his efforts.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in honoring this dedicated man, for his commitment and service to the West Chicago community. I join the citizens of West Chicago in congratulating Jim on his well-deserved retirement from the fire protection district, and wish him all the best for the future.

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN RULES

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which would retain the country of origin rules in effect on June 30, 1996 for apparel items produced in American Samoa. This legislation is limited in scope, and it will have a limited impact on U.S. trade. It is, however, critical to the economic development of American Samoa.

Mr. Speaker, the American Samoa Government has been pursuing outside investment opportunities for many years. Recently, a garment manufacturing company has begun production in American Samoa—the first significant new outside industry to invest in the territory since the 1960's. The new industry provides jobs for our people, tax revenues for the local government, and secondary revenue for a variety of private sector businesses.

The industry is small by U.S. standards, it employs fewer than 500 local people at this time, but it represents diversification for our economy, and its presence lessens our dependence on the Federal Government. The plant is running smoothly and is ahead of schedule with respect to production levels.

Because this is a new industry for American Samoa, it requires a significant amount of

#### TRIBUTE TO KABILI TAYARI

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 9, 1996

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on Thursday, July 11, Kabili Tayari is being hon-

planning and training of the local work force. While our people need time to develop the sewing skills needed to be competitive on a worldwide basis, we are very good at cutting—regularly meeting or exceeding the quantitative standards.

To take advantage of our cutting skills, the existing garment manufacturing company is proposing a three-phase expansion. The expansion plans call for the construction of an enlarged cutting facility where fabric of U.S. origin will be cut, a dye plant in which grey goods or pre-dyed fabric of U.S. origin will be dyed and a knitting facility where yarn of U.S. origin will be knit into fabric.

This will be good for the U.S. textile industry—in American Samoa and on the mainland. We estimate that an additional \$5 to \$7 million can be generated for the mainland U.S. textile industry if the expansion goes forward as planned. In addition, sewing capacity in American Samoa will increase in order to handle the larger output of material. The total required work force after 3 to 5 years is estimated to be in the range of 2,000 persons.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very small number in U.S. mainland terms, but it is of great significance on an island whose population totals 60,000 people.

It now appears that a recent change in U.S. Customs regulations will jeopardize our infant garment industry and its future growth. As of July 1, 1996, garments produced almost entirely in American Samoa lose their previous Customs treatment even if only a relatively small portion of the production process is performed in a foreign country.

The garment company doing business in American Samoa would like to import United States yarn to American Samoa, knit or weave it in American Samoa, dye it in American Samoa, cut it in American Samoa, use what the plant in American Samoa can sew, ship only the excess out to another country for sewing, bring it back to American Samoa for final assembly and packaging and have the finished goods enter the United States as products of the United States.

This was possible under the old regulations; under the new regulations which took effect on July 1st of this year, this can no longer be done. It does not make good business sense for this company to expand as it is proposing in American Samoa unless this expansion is economically feasible. The legislation I am introducing today, if enacted into law, would grandfather the nascent American Samoa garment industry under the old rules, enabling the industry to operate successfully in American Samoa and allowing the existing company to build a larger production facility and finance an orderly expansion.

I believe that this legislation is reasonable and fair and in the best interest of the U.S. textile industry as a whole and the U.S. territories in particular.

My legislation is limited in scope and will merely preserve the old country of origin rules for garment producers in American Samoa.

My legislation will help other manufacturing companies who may contemplate locating in American Samoa.

This industry is already providing more than 400 new local jobs in American Samoa, and will provide hundreds more if the expansion plans can be implemented. The infant industry and its future growth are at stake.

This is an important test case which will prove whether or not new export industries

can be successful in American Samoa. The implications of the success, or failure, of the expansion project are critical for the economic future of the territory.

Mr. Speaker, the experience of the people of American Samoa is a good example of the difficulties the United States territories face in attracting businesses to invest in our economies.

American Samoa's economy has been hampered by our isolation from world markets and world shipping lanes. We have relied on incentives such as the possessions tax credit and the advantages offered under General Note 3(a) of the Harmonized Trade Agreement to help attract the outside investment our economy needs to grow, but those incentives are disappearing.

Over time, the advantages of doing business in the U.S. territories may be outweighed by the emergence of low-cost alternatives engendered by NAFTA and GATT/WTO policies. Countries with lower wage scales, such as Mexico and others in Central America and the Far East, could lure business away from the United States.

Under our analysis, sewing in higher wage countries will continue to be reduced, and there may not be a domestic U.S. sewing industry in ten years. I believe that this legislation will better position the United States to keep as much of the industry in U.S. hands as possible, and I look forward to seeing this bill enacted into law.

#### SALUTING THE GOODSPEED OPERA

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 9, 1996*

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute yet another achievement of the Goodspeed Opera House and its executive director, Michael Price.

"By Jeeves," a musical by Andrew Lloyd Webber and Alan Ayckbourn, will appear at the Norma Terris Theater in Chester, CT in October. The work, inspired by the P.G. Wodehouse stories about Jeeves the butler, will be yet another feather in the cap for the Goodspeed, a theatre dedicated to the development and preservation of musical theatre.

The Goodspeed is the Tony award winning house where "Annie" and "Shenandoah" premiered over 20 years ago. Since that time, the theatre has sent more than a dozen new shows to Broadway, including last year's hit "Swinging on a Star."

The Goodspeed currently maintains two separate houses, the 398 seat main stage in East Haddam, as well as the 200-seat Norma Terris in Chester. The Goodspeed-at-Chester is a unique place developing new musicals and nurturing emerging artists. These artists have a space at Goodspeed where they can develop their work and get ready for commercial audiences without the commercial pressure of Broadway.

Musical theatre is a uniquely American art form. The spaces that Goodspeed provide to artists and theatre patrons alike are an invaluable asset to the cultural life of the United States and eastern Connecticut in particular.

And so I congratulate Mr. Price and everyone else on the "By Jeeves" team. Thank you

for your work and the enjoyment you have brought me and thousands of others.

#### A TRIBUTE TO PALMER VINEYARDS OF AQUEBOGUE, LONG ISLAND

HON. MICHAEL P. FORBES

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 9, 1996*

Mr. FORBES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Palmer Vineyards of Aquebogue, on Long Island's North Fork, a winery of international renown that is celebrating the 10th anniversary of its first vintage this year. In this decade of excellence, Palmer vineyards has established itself as perhaps the most distinguished winery in what is becoming one of the world's preeminent wine producing regions.

It was in 1983 when Lorraine and Robert Palmer planted the first vines on their 62 acres of farm land along Sound Avenue in Aquebogue and 3 years later, the first vintage was produced. The following year, Palmer Vineyards earned its first award medals in a professional tasting competition. Today, after a decade of unmatched distinction, Palmer wines are enjoyed throughout the world and have become the most widely distributed of Long Island's many celebrated vintages.

In its first decade, Palmer Vineyards has garnered an impressive host of national and international awards in competition against the world's best vintners. These awards include 45 gold medals and six double golds, 115 silver medals and countless bronze citations. Among the top achievers is Palmer's Chardonnay, which has earned double gold medals at the San Francisco National Wine Fair and the New York Wine Classic for 2 consecutive years. Equally impressive is the nine gold medals, including two double golds, that Palmer's 1994 Select Harvest Gewurztraminer has been awarded.

Palmer Vineyards' phenomenal success is mostly attributable to the superior quality of its wines, but much credit is due to the aggressive and skilled marketing efforts of Robert Palmer and his dedicated staff. Marketed in 23 States, including California, Palmer wines are also available throughout Canada, the United Kingdom, and much of Europe. Palmer's Merlot is served on all of American Airlines' first class transcontinental flights, its Chardonnay was selected as the official wine of the U.S. Golf Open and Palmer Wines are the only Long Island wines available at Disney's Epcot Center.

The prosperity and growth of Palmer Vineyards over the last decade parallel the fortunes of Long Island's entire East End wine country. Many of the world's great wine regions have been producing vintages since the Middle Ages, but the first grape vines were planted on the East End just 24 years ago. Today, the Long Island wine industry has expanded to include 40 vineyards that grow grapes on approximately 1,400 acres. Seventeen of those vineyards also make their own wine, producing 120,000 cases of wine and \$15 to \$20 million in sales annually. More than 200 full-time workers are employed in Long Island's wine industry.

The East End's success as a wine region is attributable to its ideal growing conditions. The